2019 JUN 19 4M 8: 30

## **2018 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

	- Town of Gunnisor	1	
	Public Water System	Name	
_	List PWS ID #s for all Community W.		
The	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water S	Systems included in this CCR	
mu req	e Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Communiconsumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Dest be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper uest. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing it, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please che	pending on the population served by the PWS, the of local circulation, or provided to the customer of the CCR. You must email, fax (but not prefect all boxes that apply.	his CCI
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attac	h copy of publication, water hill or other)	
	☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach c	opy of advertisement)	
	□ □ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	E E	
	☐ Email message (Email the message to	the address below)	
	Other Posted in Public ?	Place (Post office)	
	Date(s) customers were informed://2019	/ /2019 / /2019	
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dimethods used	rect delivery. Must specify other direct de	elivery
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /		-
	CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / / 2019	UNIO.
	□ As a URL	(Provide Direct	TIRT )
	☐ As an attachment	(2.10.me Direct	UKL
	☐ As text within the body of the email mes	SSACTO	
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of pub.	lished CCR or proof of publication)	
	Name of Newspaper:	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
			56
	CCR was posted on a publicly access (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: 6 / 14 / 2019	
=	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the f	ollowing address:	
I here above	by certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further prrect and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided alth, Bureau of Public Water Supply	public water system in the form and manner ider certify that the information included in this CCR i to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Depar	ntified
In	ances L. Ward	6.17.2019	-
iname	Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	Date	06)
	Submission options (Select one i	nethod ONLY)	5 5 &
	Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov	- ,
	MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800  **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity	<u> </u>

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

- TECIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2019 JUN -3 PM 1: 02

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Gunnison PWS ID # 0060009 May, 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of two wells that draw from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the Town of Gunnison received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Brown at 662-721-0571. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at Gunnison Town Hall at 6:00 pm.

The Town of Gunnison routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST I	RESULTS	5		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (		nants						
8. Arsenic	N	2018	0.60	No Range	Ppb	n/a	50	from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes  Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits  Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives  Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories  Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits  Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10. Barium	N	2018	0.499	No Range	Ppm	2	2	
13. Chromium	N	2018	1.8	No Range	Ppb	100	100	
14. Copper	N	1/1/17 to 12/31/19	0.1	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	
16. Fluoride	N	2018	0.41	No Range	ppm	4	4	
0. Nitrite (as Vitrogen)	N	2018	0.02	No Range	ppm	1	1	
1. Selenium	N	2018	3.3	No Range	ppb	50	50	
olatile Org		ntaminai	nts					discharge from mines
6. Xylenes	N	2014*	2.54	II.	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfectant	s & Disi	nfectant	By-Proc	lucts		A.		and the first chemical factories
l2)	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/18	0.50	0.00 . 0.00	opm	4	4	Water additive used to control
AA5 Tost recent samp	N	2017*	1.0	No Range	opb	0	60	microbes By-product of drinking water chlorination

#### Significant Deficiencies

During sanitary surveys conducted on 11/19/2014 and 11/16/2017, the MS State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiencies:

- #1) Inadequate security measures (11/19/2014 and 11/16/2017)
- #2) Lack of redundant mechanical components where treatment is required (11/19/2014 and 11/16/2017)

#3) Inadequate follow-up on previous deficiencies (11/16/2017

#### Corrective Actions:

# 1, 2 & 3: This system is out of compliance and subject to enforcement action.

STATUS: In violation

### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Gunnison is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested..

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report being published in the paper will not be mailed. Please call our office if you have questions.